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The Threatened Demonetization of Gold Shipments of gold from this country to Europe, which had been suspended for many months, have lately been resumed, with the prospect of continuing until they amount to \$20,000,000, if not more. The probable financial outcome of the operation is the subject of considerable discussion. Not a few men of sound judgment are apprehensive that it may prove to be the demonetization of gold,

and the installation of the standard sliver

dollar as the basis of our currency.

If the result were to be governed by purely arithmetical and mercantile laws, it is unlikely that the less of \$20,000,000 in gold, or even of double that amount, would have any such effect as is feared. The United States Treasury holds in gold at this moment over \$140,000,000, and the banks of this city have fully \$60,000,000, of which certainly \$20,000,000 is not required as a reserve against their liabilities. Out of this aggregate of \$200,000,000, to say nothing of the amounts on deposit in the banks in other cities than New York, and the unknown but assuredly large hoards in possession of the public, \$20,000,000, or even \$50,009,000, could well be spared without producing mischief. The surplus silver dollars in the Treasury, moreover, amount to only about \$35,000,000, and the quantity in the hands of the people, in the shape of silver certificates and actual coin together, does not exceed \$125,000,000 more. All the scientifle probabilities, therefore, seem to be against the substitution of the silver for the gold standard, since the quantity of silver relatively to that of gold must first be very much increased, either by a greater drain of gold to Europe than is now threatened, or by

The speculative tendencies of our people however, constitute an element of the problem which it will not do to neglect. Whenever the idea becomes prevalent that one, two, or even more years hence, the standard silver dollar is likely to be the basis of our currency, and that gold will be wanted for the payment of international balances, some daring operators will begin to discount the future and to buy up gold. At first, of course, the premium paid will be triffing, but even a triffing premium, as experience clearly demonstrates, has its effect: and just so soon as it becomes large enough to pay for the trouble, everybody will begin to hoard gold and to transact business exclusively in silver. Two-thirds of our foreign commerce being with countries which maintain the gold standard, the prices both of exports and of imports will have to be reckoned in gold, and we shall have a renewal of the state of things which prevailed from 1862 to 1879, except that the fluctuations of gold will not be so great nor

than the present coinage law permits.

In view of this possibility, there is, we observe, in many quarters a demand made for the suspension of the colonge of silver dollars, and, curiously enough, this demand is supported by those who deny that silver will under any circumstances drive out gold, but who desire to force the gold standard countries of Europe into combining with us in the unlimited coinage of silver at a fixed ratio to gold. Our judgment, on the whole, is that the demand should not be complied with, but that the attempt to make that which is unequal in value in fact, equal in value in mercantile transactions, be continued until its futility is demonstrated beyond question. Up to the present time the silver dollar, being practically redeemable in gold, has had no chance to show its true character; but let gold once be demonetized, and let silver in consequence be left to stand uponlits ownlinerits, everybody will see, what has been plain all along to thinking men, that no act of Congress can make nine equal toten, nor eighty-seven cents equal to a dollar

Will Russia Hoodwink Gladstone?

It is plain from the St. Petersburg despatches that Russia will try to profit by Mr. Gladstone's well-known prepossessions in her favor, and to win his assent to the annexation of Mery by bland assurances and sham concessions. Let us look at the professions and promises which are deemed plausible enough to delude a British statesman.

herself to stop at Merv. Of course she will have to stop there, till she gets ready to move on. She needs time, and a good deal of it, to turn her acquisition to account and to prepare for the next step in her forward march on India. She must have ample leisure and complete freedom from molestation, in order to transform the unstable and but lately hostile Turcomans into steadfast and zealous partisans of the White Czar, to erect a powerful fortress and a huge depot of military supplies in the Merv oasis, and to secure and improve the extended and precarious lines of communication with the Caspian and with Tashkend. Obviously, Russia would be only too giad to tarry where she is till a more convenient season, that is to say, until she finds it expedient to treat her present pledge as she treated the solemn covenant with regard to the Black Sea embodied in the Paris treaty.

The occupation of Mery is itself a flagrant proof that a Czar's word is worthless, that it is not accounted binding on himself, and much less on his successor, in presence of new political contingencies and situations. But what tempting opportunities would inevitably be presented by the very step whose import the politicians of St. Petersburg attempt to minimize. Absolutely nothing would be gained, but on the contrary a ceaseless outpour of life and treasure would be endured for unught if Russia had really seized Geok Tepe and Mery, upon the southern rim of the broad Bactrian desert, for no other purpose than to fix in those isolated southward aggrandizement. Viewed as a

peopled osses are worse than valueless; India, they are incomparably precious.

In view of facts so notorious, Russia's prodoubtless to occured with a guffaw at Te- rarest boauty are preserved. berns and Calcutta, but for grim magivings use his influence at Khiva and Bokhara to facilitate English commerce with those khanates. To those who know what weight an unambiguous command from the Governor-General of Tashkend would have with the conquered princes whem he allows to play at ruling, the guarded terms of this proffer seem framed for the specific purpose of keeping a promise to the lip while breaking it to the sense. But suppose the existing barriers to British commerce with Turkistan were really broken down, this would involve a reciprocal concession; and would the access of a few English traders to Samarcand offset the political dangers resulting from the presence of swarms of Russian emissaries under the guise of merchants in the bazaars of Cabul and of Delhi? As for the proposed canal from the Sea of Aral to the Indian frontier across a desert which Russia flads almost impassable, and which English capitalists are genially invited to construct, it will be some time, we imagine, before the Council of India recommends an investment of the kind. We may add that the disfavor with which the superseded Governor-General of Turkistan is treated, instead of being meant to allay English susceptibilities, may be more reasonably attributed to the heavy defalcation discovered in his accounts.

If Lord BEACONSFIELD were now Prime Minister, Russia would be summoned, not to stop at Merv, but to leave it. In the absence of a firm resolve to hold the Czar to his old promise, there is but one means of keeping him from an evasion of the new, and that is by announcing that henceforth Herat, the key of India, will for safe keeping pass into the hands of England.

A Baltimore Art Collection.

Mr. WILLIAM T. WALTERS is a citizen of Baltimore who has devoted to the study of various branches of the fine arts some forty years or so of his life, and to the acquisition of objects of art a very large fortune. Mr. Walters is a gentleman of cultivation, of independent judgment, and of excellent taste. He is familiar with the artistic motive and the artistic temperament, and he has had that intimate concern with the world of art which would constitute him in the commercial sense an expert, but which, in his personal eapacity, makes him a man of wide and comprehensive learning, and in the keenest sympathy with all matters that per-

tain to the subject he has sought to master. This explains in a measure how it happens that Mr. Walters has amassed a collection a more rapid multiplication of silver dollars of various and singular interest, and of such extent and importance that his own modest relation to it assumes the aspect of a curator more than of owner. It also explains the homogeneous and symmetrical proportions of the collection, and the clearness and ntelligence of intention with which it has een undertaken. It is one of a few which have been made in the right way, and with a distinct purpose, as a library might be gathered together by a man learned in books, while another would build a room and order it to be filled with well-bound volumes. There is just that distinction between it and many art collections that readily come to mind. and, in proportion as it is better made than they, it is also more useful, more interesting,

and more instructive. The ideas which we derive of such things are in a great degree relative, and comparisons are unavoidable. Mr. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT has a great collection, which is notorious by reason of having been written about and trumpeted from one end of the land to the other. His house has the proportions and the appointments of a palace. Sensuous and voluntuous in its atmosphere. it denotes nothing more serious than a desire to be magnificent, which some clever upholsterers have fully gratified. As an adjunct and an incident in this magnificonce to order are his picture galleries There are two of them, and they contain a large number of pictures, notable example of great living artists and of a number of others that are dead. They give one the unpleasant and inharmonious impression of having cost a fearful amount of money. They seem to assert and reiterate and dwell upon this money consideration, and to be aided and abetted in doing it by all there is about them. Elegance is suffocated in gor-

than appeal to the taste of CATO. Mr. WALTERS reverses this principle of nothing for art and everything for show. His galleries are rich enough, in all conscience, and the eye trained in such matters perceives that there has been no question of expense in their construction or decoration. But there is no ostentation. The pictures, the sculpture, the wondrous silver work, the lacquers, the jades, the ivory carvings, the beautiful porcelains of Asia and of Europe, the art of the oldest and of the newest civilization to these all the rest is acces sory and forms but a background to enhance their interest and best convey their charms The vulgar sentiment of cost obtrades no where, and even so reckless and merciless a Russia, we are suavely told, will pledge critic as our recent castigator in the Fortnightly would be won, at least to silence, by the taste, good feeling, and harmony of the modest house in Baltimore and the priceless

goousness, noble pictures are obscured or

isolated; the banquet has been prepared

to piense the appetite of Vergulius rather

treasures to which it is the portal. There is no other collection of pictures in America that equals in importance and interest the Walters collection. There are great public galieries in Europe that far vershadow it, especially in their display of the works of the middle-age masters but there is no collection public or private in Europe that equals it in its high standard of excellence or in the variety of the schools represented; nor are there anywhere gulferies so handsome, so agreeable in proportion, or so fitting in adaptation to use and in beauty of decoration. The pictures themselves are a complete index to the best art of this century. Nothing is missing, and every example is of the best manner of the master it represents. There can be no higher ourpose in forming a collection than is herein implied, and it has been maintained steadily

from the beginning.

There are four galleries in all, and while the two which contain the paintings are of the importance described, the collection of Oriental art arranged in the others is the most valuable in existence. There are between four and five thousand examples, ranging from the finest porcelains of the best epochs of the art of the Chinese ceramist down to Inros and Netsukes, the exquisite trivialities of the consummate artists of Japan. The field which it covers is a wide one, and the outposts the irrevocable bounds of her museums of Europe do not approach it in interest. There is nothing like it anywhere, southward aggrandizement. Viewed as a interest. There is nothing like it anywhere, valorous Col. Mapleson must send the Govgoal and a finality, these remote, thinly and to the student of ceramic art and of the

marvellous workmanship of the Chinese and regarded as a stopping-stone and fulcrum to | Japanese in the precious and other metals, it dominance in Persin and ascendancy in affords an opportunity for research and enlightenment that he will not find anywhere else. It has the proportions of a museum, fensed determination to stop at Mory would | but it is one in which only objects of the

it presented an instructive spectacle yestouching the presences and firmness of the terms, when growded with workers in varijustified by his course in Payet. Nor are from the art schools of this city and else-Angle-Indian admirestrators likely to be where, and with others variously concerned much impressed by the Char's offer to in the domain of art, all testifying by their eagerness and appreciation to the beneficial influence which such a complete and beautiful representation of the art of older nations cannot fail to have upon our own.

Help for Platform Makers.

It is proposed that the Republican platform this year shall be something out of the common-short, neat, and epigrammatic.

How would a plank like this suit the party The Covernment of the United States should be adnistered with strict economy, and the corruption but have been so shamefully nursed and fostered, call

That is good Republican doctrine. We find word for word in the Republican platform of 1968. GRANT was elected on that plank, and so was COLFAX. It introduced Grantism to the astonished multitude. Or how would this do?

"We favor a reform of the system by laws which shall bolish the evils of patronage and make honesty, effi-iency, and fidelity the essential qualifications for public

That is good Republican doctrine, also. It s quoted from the platform of 1872. Put into practical operation during Grant's second term, it resulted in the well-known measures of reform conducted by Robeson, Belknap, BARCOCK, DICK HARRINGTON, and other earnest workers too numerous to mention.

Perhaps this is better: "We rejuice in the quickennil conscience of the people meeriding public affairs, and will hold all public officers to rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trust, shall be peedy, thorough, and unsparing

That is from the Republican platform of 1876. The party's joy over the quickened conscience of the people took shape in a few months in the great Electoral Fraud, and it was further manifested in the Star route service as carried on under HAYES and KEY. Any one of these declarations would serve

the purposes of the coming campaign. We oubt if anything shorter, neater, more epigrammatic and attractive can be devised be tween now and the 3d of next June. It is not necessary for Republican platform

put the old lie in new shape this year.

Mr. Conkling and the Electoral Fraud.

Mr. Conkling has very properly contradieted certain absurd allegations in the report of the Rev. John Snyder of St. Louis respecting a conversation upon political topics. Some of the things in this alleged conversation were too ridiculous to be reported by any one but an ignorant amateurs, for instance, the statement attributed to Mr. CONKLING that he was not in favor of the creation of the Electoral Commission; but there is one point in Mr. SNYDER'S work which the distinguished Republican leader does not contradict, and which cannot be ontradicted.

"The Electoral Commission declared"o Mr. CONKLING is made to say-"that RUTHERFRAUD B. HAYES had received the lectoral vote of Louisians. After the acession of RUTHERFRAUD B. HAYES to the Presidency, he affirmed that PACKARD, who had received some three thousand votes less than SAMUEL J. TILDEN, was Governor of that State. If PACKARD was Governor, then RUTHERFRAUD held his place by the most paipable fraud ever perpetrated."

This is fact; this is truth; and there is not an intelligent citizen of the United States who will not share with Mr. CONKLING the disgust, the indignation, and the shame which attach to the so-called Presidency of this wretched intruder at Washington.

Unintentional Evidence.

During his examination before the Assembly committee on Monday, Col. EDWARD T. Wood swore that when he attended the ding to Mr. Haskin, Mr. Epson made, in advance of his nomination, certain promises regarding the appointment of various functionaries after his election, there was no lefinite conversation on that point, and that

Mr. Haskin's averments were incorrect. And yet Col. Wood also swore that each person present pledged himself to secrecy in regard to the matters discussed during the

Gen. SPINOLA testifled to the same effect on Saturday last. "We all pledged ourselves not to speak of the matter outside," said the gallant General.

But if the meeting was nothing more than a social gathering without any political purpose, and without any understanding as to the appointments to be made after the election, why should they pledge themselves not to speak of the matter outside?

Which is the leading Republican journal? Which newspaper of that party has the most power over the minds and votes of citizens beonging to it? Which newspaper most accurately expresses the opinions, the policy, and the purposes of the party?

We have long been wont to attribute this disinction to our esteemed contemporary, the New York Times, but we fear that it cannot be regarded any longer as the leading Republican

Yet the reasons why the Times no longer oc cupies this conspicuous position among Re-publicans are altogether creditable. The Times has broken out of the ruts and bounds of discipline, and maintains a degree of independence which is not consistent with the functions of a party organ. Imitating in this respect, as in some others, the example of THE Sus which shines for all, it has taken to expressing its own opinions and advocating its own ideas without much regard to the wishes and the platforms of the Republican organizations. Especially in regard to the tariff and to the movement in the direction of free trade the Toms displays this manly and creditable independence. We congratulate our contem porary on thus getting rid of the party shackles

The Sux has been insisting since the elecshot is Cantist as Speaker that the Princeratic part shot links no to women't for a reform of the tariff sho of the restoration of absolute free trade. — Lagisto Course

Oh, no, not at all. We have never insisted or such a thing. All we ask for is that the party shall be consistent with itself; that it shall not make a protective tariff and yet set up a Revenue Only platform; and that if it maintains the doctrine of a tariff for Revenue Only, it shall not bring forward a protective tariff in Congress. Consistency, you see, is a jewel.

PATTI has received as much of triumph and applause in her career as any diva could ask for. Doubtful Italian has her in every American city which she has visited, and many a florist has been made happy by orders on her account. All sorts of triumph have been easy to her, but this week a sort of official seal, so to speak, has been put upon her art. The Governor of Missouri, thrilled to the deepest depths of his being by her singing of Home, Sweet Home," did her the honor to call upon her, and, murmuring apologetically respectful homage to the Queen of Song. The

SENATORS' WIVER AS SECRETARIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26. Por the first time in the history of the Government, the Senators have voted themselves private secretaries, with salaries to be paid out of the contingent fund at \$6 a day. The best evidence that the Sonstors who voted for this grab know it to be wrong and mean, is the fact that the names of the new officials are encoaled from the publie. The Sergeant at Arms and other officers who are brought into contact with there seeretaries are formidden to give any information about them. But this attempt at conveniment has provoked curiosity, and it has been dis covered that in some cases the wives, daughters, sons, and other relatives of the favored Benators have been chosen for the places!

In effect, this is an indirect method of increas ing the salary of Sensters about a thousand dollars a year for an outire Congress.

When the contingent fund of the Senate shall be increased beyond the usual grant to cover the pay of the new secretaries, the Committee on Appropriations in the House will ask some unpleasant questions, with the certainty of an unsatisfactory answer. The Senate will say: We intend to control our own contingent fund. and we do not propose that you shall interfere with it." Mr. Holman, who has charge of the Legislative bill, may reply: "This is the people's money, and not yours or ours to spend as we please for personal uses. We are here to guard the expenditures and to protect the Treasury

We will not vote this extraordinary item." Thereupon the committees of conference will separate and report their disagreement. One or the other must give way or the bill will be lost. Far better to lose it than for the House to yield to this disgraceful demand.

The House of Representatives set a good example in regard to the disposition of the contingent fund, even for a proper purpose about which there could be no dispute. Mr. Hopkins reported a joint resolution last Saturday from the committee which is investigating the charges of Keifer against Boynton, as follows: Removed, by the Senate and House of Representatives. That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and be is hereby authorized to pay out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives all the expenses neutron by the committee appointed to investigate charges against H. V. Beynton.

It was suggested that a simple resolution of the House alone would be a sufficient warrant for this expenditure from the contingent fund, as the committee was acting under an order of the House. But the form of a joint resolution was adopted, thus acknowledging the right of the Senate to a voice in the control of the contingent fund of the House.

When the Senate, therefore, shall assume exclusive authority over its own contingent expenses, and claim the right to pay the new cretaries six dollars a day, without authority of law, the House will be in condition o oppose that extravagance, and to refer to this vote on the joint resolution as a guide for makers to waste brain tissue in the effort to parliamentary action. The Senate has assumed to create new offices without the consent of the House. But the money has not yet been appropriated to pay these secretaries, and it is not likely to be voted by the Representatives.

TROUBLE IN OHIO.

John Sherman at Work-Charley Foster Cluseted With Him.

Washington, Feb. 25 .- After several days the truth has become known. Ex-Gov. Foster came from Ohio to Washington in response to request sent by telegraph by John Sherman. Mr. Foster appeared at the Senate door and was about to pass in when the doorkoeper said. Stop! By what right?"

I am an ex-Governor of Ohio."

But that was not good, and so, like ordinary nortals, he sent his card in. The Senator returned word that Mr. Foster should go to one of the reception rooms; but, on arriving there,

They ition

citie in Onio. In the north ex-Mayer Rose of Cieveland, who was last fall the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is beom-ing Banne directly, and himself for Vice-Pres-ident indirectly. In the southern part of the State the Administration party, led by the doughty Butterworth, is not going to skep while the delegates are being selected. The Ohio delegation at Chicago will be solid for Sherman.

GEN. ARTHUR'S SUCCESSOR.

Two Sets of Delegates from Virginia-Gen Logan Actively at Work.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Two sets of Republican delegates will go to the Chicago Convention from Virginia, the Mahone coalition set and the straightouts. The former will go headed by Mahone, ostensibly for Arthur; the latter for Blaine. Separate calls for conven tions to elect delegates have been issued. Mahone is regularly inside the Republican party now. Except in the contingency of Gen. Butler's being the Democratic candidate, he will support the Republican nominee.

Riddleberger keeps one leg on the independent side of the fence in plain view of the Demo-

HUNTING IN ENGLAND.

The Humbur of Stag Hunting and of the Polly of the Pox Hunt, LONDON, Peb. 10 .- The gales and hurri-

cames of the last fortnight, with their politing rains and driving showers, have, notwithstanding the extraordinary mildress of the sussen. proved almost as projudicial to hunting as the frosts and anows which often keen the redecate indoors grashing their teeth, and causing during the months of January ond Pebruary. All ticrough the shires the ground has been uccossarily heavy, and honce the casualties have multiplied to an unprecedented extent. Two peers have already succumbed to injuries received; a third is lying dangerously fil at his hereditary seat in Wiltshire; and still the now familiar paragraph greets us every morning in the papers; "Shocking accident in the hunting field." Women are not exempted, and only this week a painful account was given of a handsome girl who was partly thrown and dragged many yards before she could be rescued. hardly ever is a voice frankly raised in open condemnation of the most unwomanly pastime that a woman can indulge in. No one dare lay it down as a fact that the place of a refined, delicate fastidious lady is not in the midst of a gathering of men bent on their own pursuits, of whom more than half do not beelsewhere associate, and who ride by her side in the familiar promisculty of the meet or the run, while she would blush to be seen in their company anywhere but in the saddle. No pur suit brings forth, and must necessarily bring forth, so much of the selfish coarseness of human nature. Chacun pour soi is emphatically the motto of a genuine sportsman. He must enter into his business heart and soul, caring as little for the obstacles raised by consideration or courtesy as for those of ditch or five-barred gate. A woman ought to know that in the field ahe can be only one of two things-an encumbrance silently anathematized and sneered at. or a hail-fellow-well-met sort of comrade to be jostled, exhorted, cheered in the same tones as man or a dog; in both cases a creature to be seen riding home in the gloaming with a mudespattered habit, weather-stained cheeks. haggard, drawn features, to be groomed down like a horse, and to sit, later on, at the head of her table disregarded and uncared for, listening to the same horsy slang, hunting stories.

nous recapitulation of the day's exploits, and the wearisome repetition of many similar ones. And divesting the whole thing of its false glamour, it must be confessed that there is litle of picturesqueness or exhibaration in any of the concemitant parts of the hunt, except, maybe, the actual sharp run for those who are partial enough to break-neck riding to risk their limbs in a headlong pursuit of stag, fox, or hare. Hunting, especially with stag bounds, realizes none of the romantic visions which an outsider may have evolved when reading of the old chases of Versailies and Marly, when Louis le Bienaimé used to courrir le cerf under the historical shades of St. Germain and Fontainableau, or further back, when, with booded and jessed fal cons on gauntletted fists, the court sallied forth with numerous retinue for a day's stately sport. It does not even recall, what we can many of us remember, how King Victor Emanuel, rising with the sun, started with one companion to climb his own Alps, lay in ambush for hours behind a rock till a chamois came in sight, followed him with agile unwearying foot till his long unerring sho brought him down; then after a frugal meal wrapped himself in his cloak and went to sleep under the starry sky on the mountain side till another dawn brought him another day of invigorating pursuit. Nor does it compare with the less arduous but still characteristic hunting

and prandial apsedotes which are the monoto-

vigorating pursuit. Nor does it compare with the less arduous but still characteristic hunting of the wild boar in the forest of Ardennes.

A stag hunt in England, judged by those who have not been rearred in the blind unquestioning faith of that Shibboleth, is a tame if not a puerile affair.

It may be ushered in by a hunting breakfast at some opportunely placed country seat. The mistress of the house, abjuring all fastidiousness, has to open her sacred portais to a mixed host of strangers; her Turkey carpets are tredden by the unregenerate hobmaticd shoe of the tenant farmer; her maturinal board is spread with incongruous heavy viands and multifarious liquors, although it is doubtful whether game pie and champagne are the most suitable stirrup cup for a man who has to ride straight immediately afterward. Conveyances of all kinds plough up the trim, grand approaches; horses ied and horses ridden, hunters with their clothing and packs without, stamp out the velvety smoothness of the lawn, aided by the uneasy shuffling of the pack within sight of the dining-room windows, while glasses of strong waters and other regesting in the hospitality within. After much unrecessary and fatile delay, not unmixed with apparent hurry, the company mounts and starts for the mest. This is another seemingly som Mr. view that starts for the meet. This is another seemingly starts for the meet. This is another seemingly nurposeless ceremony, as the meet is never on the sportsmen assemble, as well as the drags, breaks, victorias wagoneties, and carts which carry the sightseers. There wraps and greatcals to sleep to sleep to sleep the seeming of the hunter, who has been carefully conveyed to the trysting place, and the men appear in all the glory of their full hunting combination is represented from the entire and speciess toggery of scarlet coat, white cords, top books, pipeclayed riding whip, tall black anomalous hat bound to the collar by a string, to the cordurys and stout fusting of the ganiters, and black cutaway jacket of the casual sportsman, the novice, and mob, who are not members of the hunt. Some packs do not hunting that all, but there are always some energotic outriders who cannot forego the temptation of making spots of color on the ploughed fields or green slopes.

When at last every one is mounted; when the strings and seen to

When at last every one is mounted; when the grooms have estentatiously settled the habits and stirrupa of ladies, and seen to the bits of their masters; when a good many calls have passed between the master and the white; when the bounds have been variously apostrophized by their individual bantisma; names, the field gots into motion once more and leisurely ambies for a mile or two down the wintry lanes, followed by the string of carriages. Nodeniy a curious object

Buttler's being the Democratic candidate, he will surport the Republican nontence.

Buttleberger keeps one leg on the independent and the winty where the health have a surport the Republican nontence in Balair wav of the Democratic Commence in Balair wave of the Bal

lar camera is produced, and another "calf" seat can his little excursion with the same results. None of these stalled stags hunt more than once in six weeks, and munch the hay of glorious repose during the intervals. It sometimes happens that once of them falls a proy to the each but it is considered a disgrace to all parties concerned, a dire mismanagement, and a national catamity.

Seen is the ungarbled aspect of a restimo which is a passion for the men and women of Paganant, to which they devote four days out of six through the long months of the handlar sepone for which they created during the off time, and which unites in the same pursuit girls in their teens, anothers with large faintless university scholars, and gray-healed, almost infirm, old men.

For hunting, with the exception that there us less ridius across country, more time lost in finding that the generic skilled in a disguasting manner, and that the brush is precented as a graceful and delicate compliment to the most honored lady present, offers few variations. To speak otherwise than with reversuit words and deep respect of these institutions is. I am well aware, rank blasphemy; but it requires a long instruction and a trained acceptance of these degmas to see hunting in England with the eves of the British sportsman and to invest it with the heroic, manly spirit which its votaries lay a claim to.

Apropos to this subject, it is said that the Empress of Austria, rescinding her decision not to visit England or Iroland this year, has announced her intention of hunting for the remainder of the season with the Pytchley hounds. No British dowager can, it seems, and for pluck and go.

The North Pole.

The North Pole.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you please inform me what is the object in finding the north pole, and how will it benefit mankind?

CHAS. B. KENBEY. It is a misapprehension to suppose that the chief purpose of Arctic exploration is to react the north pole. The north pole has figured in the schemes of scientific explorers only as a desirable incident in the carrying out of their work. Geographers talk of the north pole quest pure and simple as an unscientific and a puerile idea. What explorers are really expected to do is to advance as far as practicable into the unknown region, to study its geogra phy and make important scientific observe tions. Capt. Nares, nine years ago, had to halt 400 miles this side of the pole. But his expe dition was called a brilliant success, because he ontered the great trozen sea north of this continent, explored the coast line for a distance of thirty-five degrees of longitude, and brought home a great mass of interesting

The leading geographers assert that Arctic exploration is of immense value to the world, both in its scientific and in its commercial aspects. They say that winds, tides, terrestrial magnetism, meteorology, and other important phenomena cannot be thoroughly investigated except under many different conditions of temperature and locality. Among many triumphs of Arctic research they mention the flxing of the position of the true magnetic pole by Ross, the finding of a simple means of keeping the needle pointing to the true north in high latitudes, the discovery of the commercial mineral ervolite, and of the great whaling and sealing grounds in the Spitzbergen and North Greenland seas. They assert also that, in spite of the frightful disasters that have befallen some exploring parties, the loss of life has been small. About three per cent, of the Arctic explorers have died in the course of their work-not a large proportion when compared with the mortality among African explorers.

He Relongs to No Faction.

Hon John E. Develin, Chairman County Committee, New Pork County Democracs DEAR SIR: I am informed that at the annual nesting of the County Committee of the New York County Democracy I was chosen one of the Vice-Presi-tents of that organization. While not unmindful of the conor done me in selecting me one of its officers, I feel

that I cannot consistently accept it. I have three times been chosen to represent the people of the Twelfth Congressional district, and each time have received the support of the united Democracy, without regard to any particular organization of local division of the parts.

Under such circumstances I do not think it would be right to allow the use of my name as an officer of the

committee.

I sincerely hope that the coming Presidential camelian in the Democrate of the city of New York heartily united in support of the ticket that will be nominated at Chicago Jaiy next. Such action would carry joy and confidence to the Democrate of our rister States, and I am confident would secure victory for our cause. Assuring you that I shall do all in my power to secure such a result, I am respectfully yours.

New York, Feb. 23, 1884. Waldo Hutchiss.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : In the aricle in your paper of to day, headed. An Audacious and Impudent Request, you refer to me by name as one of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, and direct against ne and my associates a sharp and somewhat sar

64 CEDAR STERRY, Feb 25.

A Warning from Unpaid Warkmen.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The emdoyees of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Rull-coad are suffering unjustly. We are compelled to work steady and hard, sometimes three mouths at a time or January.
Will not the Legislature impure into and pass a law for poor man to receive prompt pay for work done? If we do not receive some money before the week is over a general strike will take place in New Dorbaca and Wee haveken. Extroxes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If the subject is opposed to the clothespin system of treat ment, let the wife procure a flexible ear trumpet and calmly await her opportunity. Then let her gently place the bell of the trimpet over the nose of the monster and firmly laser; the tip in the ear of the wanton district the report, and note the result. If the instrument he properly applied, the effect will be suspiced with a wait of anguish the subject will rise up, and, with hair erect and distanced exchains no fully consent to the application of the manifold and time honored. Figurations villegand, Figuration 2, 222 (Carmaria, Carmaria, Carmaria

Words Ending to " doue." To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SET I have

ound nine words ending in "dous." They are the for lowing Tremendous, Superatous, Prerapodals, Apodous, Apodous, Apodous, Gasteropedous, Gasteropedous, Coats particularly, N. H.

The Wors of a Young Republica It was a Young Republican.

No youthful, sweet, and pure, A polished and state in man, Of standing high and sure.

Because the horrid Stalwart class Refused to put his head " Alss " he cried, " and lackaday And how can such things to? When wicked men the party away. What hope is there for me?

He wept, this Young Republican,

" In vain we strive for true reform, Refit, rourganize, When we must hend before the storm, And others grab the prize.

" I see the form of Arthur Icom And seem to fill the scene.

I hear the distant Legar boom, The rambling old machine

" I see the Miller vessel, sped Chicago and a met het spread Upon its ample sail. " Deggetts and Dadys love to strike

At idula we may ruler.
And Johnny, Barney, Jake, and Mike Despise our decent ways " Vainly in this distressful hour

We call on Gardeld's giost; That Vondoo spell has lost its power To scate the Statwart host. " Vainte I hook across the land. Nomen agond hope to see.

Nomen are fit to lead the band—
Except Sech Low and me."

Be good to yourself for once, if troubled with a had ough or cold, and use by Jayne's Expectoract, a sur-tensely for asthma, pleurist, Ac., as well as throat com-classic. Jay.

SUNBEAMS.

-A Pargo Grand Jury indicts one of its

n members for putering fire wood.

The Baden Lower Chambor has voted

us, on for preserving Unidelberg Cartle.

The new Constitution of Montana forbids similator or State official receiving a railroad pass - Ninety-six students were intrly struck off

the list of the University of Berlin bocause they had not even paid for one lecture. -A butcher in Warren, Mich, had a tramp

arrested for burgiery because he stole into the shop a - The German Deputies Bebel, Liebknecht,

and Kayer have received a Free alust notice that a sec-- A monograph on the Princess Charlotte

will be published soon. It will contain ten miniature pertraits of the Princess taken between 1739 and 1815. -The St. Louis police have unearthed the private account book of a gambler whose poker rooms have just been raided. The book shows the percentage of the games played in January to have been \$1,507 over

"Victor Hugo is said to have excused his appearance at the French Academy on the occasion of Pallieron's reception in plant exching dress on the ground that his suit of uniform was worn out and that at his time of life it would be foolish to order another. -A movement in England has for its ob-

ject the abstitute of the nation for treach of promise. Such suits are alleged to have become so numerous that their influence is demoralizing, and the justice obtained by the action has become insignificant in comparison with its demoralizing results. -The State lottery in Saxony is an important source of revenue for that country as it yields an annual surplus of \$1.024,000, after deducting an outlay of \$225,000. In the Imperial Assembly it was intely

urged that all gambling enterprises were immoral, but the vote was against abolition. -Queen Victoria has sent to the Sailors'

Home at Portainouth a pertrait of herself, with autograph, in a carved oak frame. The picture is from a
drawing on stone, by Kari Staub, taken from the portrait by Angeli which was painted in 1877, and which
hangs in the private duning room at Windsdr Castle.

—The Maharajah of Cashimero has spared no cost in the effort to make fine wine and brandy, and it seems now that he has succeeded, as the samples of oth at the Calcutta Exhibition are highly praised thought that this industry may compensate for the great falling of of late years in the demand for shawls.

-There are groans over the prodigious expense of the London School Roard. It has cost \$25,000,000 provide school buildings for 280,276 pupils, and even a large proportion of the poorest children have not n reached. About 8,000 parents have been sumoned to police courts annually for not cenning their children to school

-John Brennan and Patrick Ford were drinking together in a saloon in Denver. Col. Patrick had played several practical jokes on his friend. Inspired by their memory, he stepped back to the stove, setzed a kette of boiling water, and poured it over Brennan's face and head "just for fun." Patrick is in jall. Brennan is still unable to see the joke. -The bill presented in Albany to permit

the filing of a will at any time unterior to a man's death is not unique. In Michigan the probate law already per-mits a person to file a will with an officer commissioned for the purpose, and to cause notice to be given to his heirs that unless they interpose sufficient objections it will be considered a valid instrument. -Simeon Shorter, a Birmingham workman, who presented Mr. Gladstone with an axe has re-ceived the following letter: "Mr. Gladstone desires me-to express to you his best thanks for the detailed ac-

count of the making of the axe which you kindly pre-sented to him. Although Mr. Gladstone is loath to de-face its polish in any degree, he feels bound to contemplate making a trial with it, in order to see the effect of an axe made wholly of steel." -A publication is to be made in Germany of the long-suppressed memoirs of Heine, the post and cynic, which it has been confidently declared were burned. Heine died in 1856, after having written and

destroyed portions of his autobiography, in which he sarcastically treated his near relatives his literary ad-versaries, and mankind in general; but it now seems that he began to write new memoirs in 1854 and that these have been soid to a publisher. -An English newspaper prints illustrations of Gen Gordon's terse speeches. When he entered upon his duties as Governor-General of the Soudan it was expected that he would make a long address, but he dismissed the assembly with the single sentence, " I will try to hold the balance even." When his views on the Soudan appeared in the columns of a newspaper he re-marked, "A shot has been fired." When he was sent to

the Sondan he said, "I have received orders to cut the dog's tail off, and I will do it." -A man in Lexington made a wager that he could name one hundred women in that town each of whom is prettier than Mrs. Langtry. He wrote out the list, and took it to the editor of a newspaper there. The editor said that if he published it his hide would be literally riddled with builet holes. "Why," said the other, "every word of description appended to each name is nightly respectful and complimentary " "You misunderstand me," and the editor. "It's on account of the name not mentioned at all that I would be mur-dered if I printed your list."

-- Au era of stump speaking has just begun thority "higher than courts and superior to Judges, and not only pronounced a statute mould, but actually based official conduct upon the assumption that it is mill and void.

I am whing sir, to be held responsible for my setions have heave the law have performed and opinions? I have never performed and opinions in the second of the commissioner decorated. By the second of the commissioner decorated with take and the performed and object the performed and opinions. The performed and the performed and the performed and opinions of the performed and opinions. The performed and the performed and the performed and opinions of the performed and opinions. The performed and opinions of the performed and opinions of the performed and opinions. The performed and opinions of the performed and opinions of the performed and opinions of the performed and opinions. The performed and perfor

has something of a velvet smoothness and softness on its right side. The jacket reaches just below the hips and buttons to the throat over a scarf or muffler, and the number of its buttons is great. The trousers fit tight to the knee, from whence they hang with a rakish looseness and nearly cover the boot. Crowning all is a round worsted cloth peak cap, with a little round knot on the top, that makes a very suitable finish to the

-Visitors at the Crystal Palace, London, are now similed and instructed with a mant electric microscope and a powerful electric light installation, which show a large number of familiar articles, such as souff, lave, cheese, vinegar, water, and beer. A drop of water presents the most extraordinary menders im-agination can conceive. Serpents, crococities worse dragons than 8t George had to deal with whiri about through their liquid element, striking terror to the hearts of all beholders. Salt and sugar are exhibited as densely populated, and even the most carefully filtered water is filled with black specks, which float rapidly about giving an occasional addying whirt which sog

-In full season millions of dollars were often turned in one night at Crockbrd's crickrated gambling club in London. The net profits of the season were \$750.000, and yet the weekly expenses averaged. The fitting up of the house cost nearly \$250,000 Crockford - was estensibly organized as a club, and the committee elected the members, but any one who had a fortune to less could easily obtain admission. The Duke of Wellington was an original member, but was never known to enter the hazard room. For ten years before Crockford's was started there was very high play at Watter's (the principal frequenters of which were hope lessly ruined) at Brookes's, and also at White's, where the late Lord Grunville was the great player. He is said to have been nearly a million to the bad at the end of his career, although at one time he had won \$550,000. Lord Granville once lost \$115,000 at hazard at a single

sitting of seven hours, and \$50,000 at one night's whist -The work just published by Prince Bismarck's private historian, Dr. Morite Busch, entitled "Our Chancellor," contains a story which, presented by a writer who is known to be honored by Hismarck's condence, cannot but be accepted as true. A fortnight be fore the declaration of war in 1866 against Austria, the supposed anthor of that war caused a proposition to be made to the Emperor Francis Joseph, by which Austria and Prussin—the former taking the command of all the roops in South Germany, the latter of all the troops in North Germany—should unite their forces and declars war against France. The political object of the war was to be the consolidation of Germany under the joint leadership of Prussia and Austria, intimately allied, the military object, the recomment of America for terminers, and whole Frame according to Prince Riemarck, was unprepared for war, and as Frame 201 years before had taken Strasburg by airprise, so disrumny, he argued, might fairly relake it by the same means.

-The Earl of Abingdon, who has just died, The Part of Abingdon, who has just died, was in six paths a wenderful minde, and could personate Dr. Keste the boad master of Eton, in a marvelious manner. He dot this on one occasion when at achoot, anomoning the bors at a fator's house to prayers having first douned a master's gown, and in the dosk of a summer evening his identity was not discovered. Once, in the fluxes of Commons, a member coming our discovered which he wished to refer and kept on fundaments. funding among a mass of them. The House grew a little impatient, and suddenly a voice in Kente's tones— we'll known at that date to helf the House—was tread to say, "Nevermind stay afterward," which was Kente's way of intimating to a delinquent that he would be flugged for ignorance or careleashess. Once, at Adna-ham, Lord Alingdon was dressed up as a gir, and made desperats love to an elderly gentleman, who grammely reciprocated and wanted to follow up his suit of tiew to matrimony. The thing was for some time kept going by letter, and the would be suffer was terrilly charmed when he learned the truth.